The People's Press.

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The People's Press.

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Select Miscellany.

ON THE VERDIGREE.

Those were lively times on the Verdigree. The redskins had sent us their ultimatum. There sat their envoy extraordinary, half-naked, on his mangy steed, armed and equipped for war and erect and imperturbable as Bismark. The noon-day breeze just moved his scalp-lock, else he might have passed for a painted statue. Herndon sat on a hewn slab of oak, beating the 'long roll' with the fragment of a broken ramrod, and laughingly commanded us to fall into line. But we had no trifling matter before us.

Early that morning we had spurred our ponies through the crystal tide of the Verdigree, clambered up the western bank, and after exploring one of the loveliest valleys that ever charmed the eye of man, had selected a prolific tract of land, and determined to settle there for life. The forenoon had been passed in cutting timber for our cabins. But the jealous Osages had resented our summary proceedings, and had dispatched us a peremptory summons to retire across the river, or pay the penalty of non-compliance with our lives.

'Won't you just be kind enough to ride out to that there mound there?' said Ben, the black-moustached Missourian, to the vermillion-daubed savage, who partially understood English. 'We want to talk this here thing over a little.' And he pointed to a spot about thirty yards distant, as though he expected his request to be immediately obeyed. Wheeling his charger gracefully, the Indian acceded without a word.

Our whole civil and military force had been mustered for the occasion. There were six of us. We were all young and vigorous; every man had seen service, and that of the roughest kind. We held an impromptu council of war.

'What do you think we'd better do, boys?' inquired Ben, nonchalantly.

A silence ensued; each waited for the other to speak first: At last, Texican ventured to express an opinion. What his true name was I never learned. From 'Texan,' the frontier lingo had metamorphised his title into 'Texican,' and by that anomalous subriquet we knew, respected, and called him.

'I'm in for a fight, boys,' said he. 'This here land can't be beat nowhere; its a Number One. And they ain't got any better right to it than we have; and, besides that, they ain't give us a decent invitation to leave. It wouldn't look well for us to travel off on terms like these.' And with a grating oath he swore he'd die in his boots before he'd get out of the way of a set of greasy Osages. He shot 'em anyhow, every chance he got. Three seasons preceding, the Comanches had scalped his father on the 'old Texas line,' and brained his sister with a war-club. We expected him to talk in just this style.

'You just settle the matter for yourselves, boys, whatever it's to be,' interposed the Missourian, yawning, as though nothing more than an every-day dilemma—a mere deal in 'poker'—was to be decided.

I thought it prudent to dodge the responsibility, and follow his example.

'It's all very well to talk about fighting it out,' remarked Colton; 'and its likely that we've got as much sand in our craws as any of 'em, but what can six of us do against three or four hundred? I don't like the way they talk, myself; but the game is all in their own hands, and they know it. I had all the fighting I wanted in the war, shooting you Texas fellows, and don't want any more of it if I can help it. We might throw our logs together and hold on till morning; but it would turn out an ugly scrape before we got through with it. We hav'nt got a drop of water, and we'd soon run out of provisions, and they'd dance over our bones in forty-eight hours. If the rest of you wan't to fight, why, fight it is; but I think we'd better go a little slow.'

He was a young, blue eyed, flaxen-haired Minnesotian, and the border ruffian gave him credit for being 'as cool as a wedge, and sharper than steel.'

'I'll tell you what I'm in for,' said 'Indiana.' (We generally went by the names of our native states.) 'We're all old vets in this military business, and we want to use a little strategy with the vagabonds. They've insulted us, and for one I don't feel like falling back without burning powder. But it's just as Minnesoto says. We can't fight 'em all to any purpose. But we may beat em after all. Now, I move that we'll pick our man, and they'll pick theirs, and let the two shoot it out. If their man wins, we'll evacuate; if ours wins, we'll stay.'

This novel proposition suited every one. Herndon amended it by suggesting that we should cast lots for the championship. This was declared to be 'getting the thing into shape,' and we all cordially agreed to it. Ben arose, and motioned importunately to the envoy. That nude personage gravely rode up, received our reply with stolid decorum, and was out of sight in a minute.

'We'd better load up in the meantime, boys,' remarked Indiana; 'for if it don't suit 'em, they'll be after us in short order.'

The idea was voted 'not bad;' and we not only charged our rifles and revolvers, but flung our logs together in such a manner as to form a very efficient defence, if required. Herndon then kindled a fire, procured water, and commenced cooking dinner. In about twenty minutes the envoy returned. Our proposition had met with great favor, he briefly informed us; but would not be accepted unless the distance be shortened to ten paces. He also stated that the contest would be expected to continue until one of the principals was killed, and that knives or tomahawks must be allowed to be used after the discharge of the rifles.

'That's pretty close quarters, boys,' commented Ben. 'I got a sling once on just such a time-table. But I guess it's all right though. They know they can't shoot with us. Let's give the poor devils a chance.'

To this we all assented. For the tomahawk provision, we cared nothing; we knew the first shot would settle the matter one may or the other.

The messenger then went on to say that the warriors of the tribe would be assembled to meet us in an hour at the crest of the lofty eminence, which he pointed out about half a mile distant—we to be punctually on hand; and he galloped off again.

Next came the task of casting lots for the post of peril. We began to realize that blood was to be shed. It was a solemn moment, for no one could predict the result of the encounter. Indiana tore up one of his mother's letters, and plainly writing each man's name upon one of the slips, placed them all in a hat together. Texican was then blindfolded, and deputed to draw; whoever's name was on the slip he picked out, was to be our champion.—*He drew his own.*

"It's all right, boys,' said he, when the result was ascertained. 'You couldn't please me better.' Further than this he said nothing.

Then ensued a long and awkward silence, for we all had our misgivings.—When our dinner was ready, we dispatched it quickly, smoked a few moments without conversation, and then reticently mounted our ponies.

On arriving at the designated battle-ground, we found several hundred Osages awaiting us, all armed and painted, and most of them entirely naked, with the exception of breech-clouts. Two lances were stuck into the turf about ten paces apart—these indicated the position of the combatants.

We received neither friendly nor hostile demonstrations. As soon as we dismounted, Texican, rifle in hand, walked calmly forward to the nearest lance, and halted. In a few moments a tall young brave stepped out of the crowd and stalked proudly up to the other. I was appointed to give the necessary signals.

In order to disturb their accuracy of aim as little as possible, I was requested to stand half way between them, and two paces back from the line of fire. There was no danger of being hit by such marksmen as they were. In my right hand I held a lance, from the point of which dangled a red flannel streamer—when I raised it they were to aim, and when I lowered it they were to fire.

And then we waited for Red Cloud, the chief of the tribe. It was an impressive scene. Texican leaned his shaggy chin upon his hands, on the muzzle of his long rifle, and with a gleam of malicious triumph, glared fiercely across at his foe. He was reckless of his own life, and felt sure of his prey, for his aim was death.

The young Indian seemed to read his thoughts; but standing erect, with a graceful and careless indifference, gazed dreamily off to the southward, where the long blue lines of timber were lost in the misty beauty of the horizon. His eye soon softened with a tinge of pensive sadness. Was he thinking of the happy hunting-grounds? The other four members of our party stood in a cluster a little to the left of Texican, and narrowly watched all that transpired, for the American savage is proverbially treacherous.

Presently Red Cloud emerged from a rude lodge near by, and clad in a long robe of furs, moved with stately presence to the front line of his people. With a dignified wave of his hand he signified his pleasure that the tragedy should begin.

Each principal recalled his thoughts, examined the tube of his rifle, and nodded to me. I raised the lance—they sternly took aim. I lowered the lance, and two sharp reports instantaneously followed.—The young warrior sprung wildly into the air, flung his weapon fully twenty feet away, and dropped dead at his post. The bullet had crashed through his brain. Texican thudded the butt of the rifle on the ground, and gave vent to a hoarse, mocking, and half-demoniac cry of triumph and revenge; then he tried to steady himself with his weapon, but staggered helplessly backward.

Herndon and Indiana ran up and caught him in their arms. His red shirt rapidly deepened in hue, and a dreadful alarm seized us. Still he laughed hoarsely, and tried to point to the motionless form of his adversary.

We hurriedly gathered around him, and tenderly as children laid him down upon the soft green grass. Tearing open his shirt, we found a bright scarlet spot upon his left breast, close to his heart.

None of us were versed in surgery. We could not state in scientific terms just what veins and ligaments had been severed; but we knew by the location of the wound, and by his parched lips and pallid countenance, that death was upon him.

'It's all day with me, boys,' he faintly said, for he was growing much weaker every moment; 'but I've paid 'em handsomely for it. Give my rifle to Coulton—I always liked him.'

We bent over the poor fellow with words of sympathy for his pain, and praise for his valor, and our enemies might have shot us all down without our knowing it. But it was of no use. His breath quickly came and went. 'Water,' at length he groaned. We had none, and there was not a brook within half a mile. An Indian girl comprehended our want, ran to the lodge, and in a moment returned with a skinful. We placed the cooling fluid to his burning lips, and he took a long draught; but it choked him, and he vomited up a handful of bright, crimson blood. We had seen too many men perish not to know by this that the lead had penetrated his vitals. He was bleeding internally.

As soon as he could clear his throat to speak he said feebly and almost beathlessly, 'Don't try to revenge me, boys. Honor bright. They've done the fair thing with us, and you act the man with them. You're to cross the river, and I'll—— Don't forget the Texican.'

The last of these words were rendered almost unintelligible by the blood that gurgled up into his throat. A film seemed to gather over his eyes. 'Where are my friends? Don't leave me to die alone, boys,' he moaned with great effort, clutching blindly at us.

'We're with you to the last, old friend,' answered Coulton, grasping his right hand. I caught the other. We may have been a faint-hearted lot, but there was not an undimmed eye among us. Soon he groaned inaudibly, a shudder passed over him, and he was dead.

Even the stony-hearted barbarians seemed touched by the distressful incidents of this sanguinary affair. Few of them could speak even broken English; but such as could advanced to us, and by the aid of signs endeavored to inform us that their champion had expected to die, and they urged that it would be fitting to entomb two such brave men together.

We received their strangely chivalrous proposal with a magnanimity equal to their own. With spears and tomahawks they excavated a grave; and, wrapping the combatants in the rich furs of the chieftain, we laid them down side by side friend and foe alike lamented. Then heaping a great pile of stones above them, to baffle the efforts of prowling wolves, we fired a volley into the air, and with aching hearts departed. And there they slumber still. One died for his friends, and the other for the honor of his tribe.

The wistful summer winds sigh a sad requiem above the spot of their long repose, the wild flowers blossom in vernal profusion around it, and the showers of Heaven impartially descend upon the soft verdure that enshrines it.

Swearing.

Of all bad habits, it would be difficult to name one that has less reason or provocation in it than that of using profane or vulgar language. When coolly viewed, the act of one human being calling violently on his maker to deliver over his fellow men to condemnation is wicked in the extreme; it is a irreverent use of his Makers' name; and it is the expression of a hateful and infernal wish. But leaving the wickedness of the habit out of account, it is useless and irrational. It brings no pleasure, no comfort, nor relief.

No swearer is ever the wiser, richer, or happier for his curses. He cannot inflict the punishment he invokes. He may curse his enemy for a lifetime without turning one hair of that enemy's head white or black by the process. The language furnishes all the words and terms necessary to give strength and vigor to expression without resorting to oaths and curses. All the words needed to express [illegible] and warmth even, are to be [illegible]. An oath does not give strength or emphasis to the truthful man's yea, and oaths and maledictions that can be uttered cannot give an atom of strength or emphasis to the liar's nay. Swearing is chiefly a habit; the oath which a well bred man utters in a moment of passion or vexation may be overlooked, for it is perhaps an accident; but for the foul volley of oaths and curses that the habitual swearer pours out in ordinary conversation, or on slight provocation, there is no shaddow of excuse. They are a shame to himself and a disgust to his acquaintances.

Some men are such slaves of the vicious habit that they swear without knowing it; they converse in a dialect of oaths. They would be disgusted themselves if they could see one of their simple conversations taken down in short hand and put in print with coarse oaths bristling all along the line of their remarks.

Profanity and vulgarity do not always go together, but they are apt to. The swearer is in danger of becoming vulgar, and the vulgar man is almost invariably a swearer. When both habits are in the same individual, they make him intensely offensive to all pure minded people. It is imagined by some that an occasional oath or a little vulgarity gives spice and flavor to conversation; but if it does, it is a very offensive flavor. There is nothing more charming than chaste and simple language, and it is worth any young man's while to cultivate the habit of using it. An oath will not be considered a flavor to the conversation of a modest and beautiful maiden; neither can it be justly held to add a spirit of piquancy to the conversation of a man.

☞ We had a call, a few days since, from the Rev. P. A. Stroble, General Agent of the American Bible Society of N. C. Mr. S. has just finished a list of appointments in some of the Northern counties, which occupied nearly the whole month of July.

The Agent has been in the field six months, and during this time he has visited forty-two counties; in doing which he has traveled over three thousand miles.—He has conferred with over fifty societies and committees, and delivered one hundred and fifty sermons. As the result of his labors, more than twenty societies have been revived and eight new auxiliary and branch societies have been organized. These societies have purchased for their depositories over $3,000 worth of Bibles and Testaments, and grants of nearly 6,000 volumes have been received from the Parent Society for gratuitous distribution. The collections and donations have amounted to about $1,500.

The Agent will start in a few days to canvass the counties beyond the Blue Ridge, and expects to be engaged in that part of the State during the months of August and September.—*Southern Home.*

There have been 103,044,792 copies of the Scriptures, in 227 different dialects, issued by the American Bible Society and the British and Foreign and other Societies in Europe.

Four hundred centals of California wheat and 20,000 gallons of wine and brandy were shipped on 18th ult, from San Francisco to England—the first shipment of the kind ever made.

The President's Long Branch Turn-Out.

[Long Branch Correspondent of the New York World.]

It is generally known, perhaps, that the President is rather fond of horses. His historians tell us that he developed that character at an early age. Both before he went to West Point, and while there young Ulysses wrs exceedingly fond of that noble creature; and while he may not have equalled the other West Point lads in book acquirements, he certainly surpassed all his classmates in the horse line.

Some of the newspaper men have said that he brought eleven horses here from Washington. The President's horses and Gen. Porter's came together, and that caused undoubtedly the misstatement of his stable. The President has but seven horses—a pair of large carriage horses, three of the trotting species, and two used for hacking by the young Grants, and for marketing. The carriage horses are magnificent creatures, of Kentucky stock, and cost $2,000. The fast, or trotting horses are not so grand or imposing, but cost more, while the others are ordinary horses with no considerable value.

His carriages consist of a baroncho, a dog-cart, a light wagon for speed in trotting, and a pony phaeton.

The stable is splendidly furnished with harness for the various turn outs—saddles, bridles and clothing. Indeed, it is just such a stable as you might expect, considering the President's great taste and judgment in this direction. I made an estimate of the cost of his stable, which will not be found to be far out of the way:

Two horses	$2,000
Three trotting horses (they cost more)	3,900
Two ordinary horses	300
One barouche	1,200
One dog-cart	1,000
One trotting wagon	350
One phaeton	150
Harness, Saddles, clothing, &c	1,050
Total	$9,950

The President's dog-cart is considered the most stylish thing of the kind ever seen here. It is his favorite vehicle. I saw it pass up Ocean avenue. Let me describe it:

Here is a sensation. The children on the porch drop their play-things, the croquetting maiden leans on her mallet, and the Jersey gardner lost in admiration for the approaching show, stands holding a bunch of weeds he has just pulled.

Do you see that pair of large, well-matched bay horses?

Indeed, they are so much alike in color, shape and action, you conclude at once some horse party has had a hand in the buying of these for their fortunate owner.

And the harness, too—bright, massively golden and gorgeous—are strictly in keeping with the magnificence of the horses; so that, so far as both of these are concerned, you are also reminded of the equipages of the wealthy and aristocratic, if your thoughts have ever turned in that direction.

But still more conspicuous, as they approach you, are the driver and his com-[illegible]. Jet isn't a circumstance to the blackness of their faces; while their costumes are white corduroy and white flannel, trimmed with silver, with white top boots, as nearly as you can make out; and the contrast between their costumes and glossy hats and faces is as marked and distinct as that of daylight and darkness.

The taller holds the reins, but he is equal to the emergency, and, so far as the unpracticed white eye can determine, there is not a ripple of any kind on his Nubian face.

The shorter seems entirely for ornament, and sits with his arms folded across his chest—a black and white monument to wealth and social greatness.

The carriage is such a one as the fox-hunting people of another country go to the "meet" with.

The part whereon sit the driver and his ally is considerably elevated above the rest, while the rear which by the bold Briton is used for the transportation of his bird dogs, is here converted into a seat for the proprietor of all this Fisk splendor.

Perhaps you like carriages painted yellow—it's altogether a matter of taste—and if so, you will like this one, for its sides and under parts are painted yellow, not a sickly, but a sort of an aristocratic poetical pale, while the rest of the vehicle is black.

And that man, there, with a round head surmounted by a white stove-pipe hat, with a face that don't indicate anything particular, and particularly don't indicate anything you would be likely to mistake for greatness, but seems to give show both of the larder and the cellar. "Why, that's the President," says the honest Jersey gardner.

"No!"

"Oh, yes; I know that team. 'Tis just the biggest fetch on this shore, stranger."

"You don't mean to tell me that this is the man I saw on a bay horse near the apple tree in Virginia?"

"I don't know anything about no Virginia apple tree, but that's Grant, the President of the United States, and them bays and them niggers just lay over anything I ever see."

THE MARCH OF CIVILIZATION.—Twenty years ago the Fiji group was inhabited by a race of cannibals. Cripples, sick and aged people were strangled. When a chief or man of rank dies his wives and slaves were slain, and children could be slain by their parents, slaves by their masters, and common people by their chief, without any danger from law or public opinion. Murder was honorable, was frequent, and universal distrust prevailed. Not half the people died by natural death. To-day there is a regular weekly newspaper called the *Fiji Government Gazette*, the organ of His Majesty King Kaboban, king of the Cannibal Islands. The latest issue contains a proclamation for a day of thanksgiving and praise in that "it has pleased Almighty God to deliver Fiji from the perils and disasters attendant upon the visitation of hurricanes and tempestuous weather at the present season;" and the day set apart as a holiday. Think what Fiji may be in fifty years at the present rate of progress.

Do not Neglect the Turnip Patch.

Few farmers do neglect to make a turnip patch of some kind, but they too often neglect to properly prepare the soil, neglect to give it sufficient manure, and neglect the proper after cultivation, and they lose money by the neglect. Bad farming does not pay even in the turnip patch. From six hundred to eight hundred—under the most favorable condition, one thousand—bushels of turnips can be grown on an acre of land. Why should we be contented with one hundred? We can, it is true, make the one hundred with less labor and attention. We have but to cow-pen the enclosure till it shall be trodden as hard as the public road, scratch it with a "scooter" and sow the seed broadcast. That's not much trouble, and we don't get "much turnips!" A little more labor, plenty of manure, and six hundred bushels of turnips to the acre (to put it low) will pay a great deal better.

For a good turnip crop, the soil must have a deep and thorough preparation. Cow-penning land for turnips is good on loose sandy soil, but is not to be recommended for those which are heavy and stiff. In any case make the soil deep and mellow. Plow and subsoil your patch; where the lot has not been cow-penned, spread your stable manure broadcast, and don't be afraid of getting on too much; turn in the manure at once by cross-plowing, running deeply as before. If this be done (as it should be) several weeks before planting time, plow once more when ready to plant, apply a top dressing of guano or superphosphate, at the rate of from three to four hundred pounds to the acre, and harrow in both directions till the ground is thoroughly pulverized, and the fertilizer well mixed with the soil. Throw up the low beds if the soil be liable to hold too much moisture, otherwise plant on the level, making the rows, in either case, about two feet apart, and sow from two to two and a half pounds of seed to the acre. Pass a roller over the ground after sowing. Thin out to about a foot apart, and keep the soil light and free from grass and weeds by frequent cultivation.

This plan will make a heavy crop with any kind of a season. It may not, however, be the best plan ever devised. Adopt a better one if you can find it, but do not, we beg, neglect the turnip patch, and do not cheat yourself with the idea that you can make a good crop without manure and labor, and no stinted measure of either.

The Ruta Baga is the best keeper, and more profitable for the main crop, we think than any rough leaved variety, but it is of slower growth, and other kinds should be planted in addition, to come into use earlier. The American Red Top, the White Globe, the Norfolk, and the Yellow Aberdeen, are good varieties.

The Ruta Bagas should be sown from the middle of July to the middle of August, or a little later in the Low Country. The others may be sown from August 15th to October 1st. It is best, if practicable, to sow just before a rain.

A Determined W[illegible]

There is in Iowa a gentlemanly woman whose strength of mind might put many a mere man to the blush, and even make Miss Anthony herself meek. It was the building of a new railroad which discovered this extraordinary being, who is of an age passing the limits of uncertainty, and who possesses ingenuity of the most diabolical and unearthly kind. It was necessary that the road should pass through a part of her property, a proceeding to which she objected so violently that the authorities could only assess the regular damages and assume the right of way, willy-nilly. The thunderous tarnado of her wrath was roused, but not until the train began to run did she commence active war. Then, when a locomotive came up one day, it found a rail fence built across the road and the venerable dame seated on top in the centre of the track, with determination and defiance blazing in her eyes. Would she get off? No, she wouldn't. The engineer and the conductor exhausted themselves in threats and commands, but all in vain—like Napoleon at St. Helena, she set firmly and surveyed the scene with vociferous disapprobation. The train must go on—there was nothing to be done but go on. Not until the engine began to make the rails fly did the gentle lady hasten from her perch, and as the train disappeared, she executed a wild dance of rage on her desecrated land. Some time after that her genius, and the sweetness and light of her nature inspired her to oil the track before the advent of a long wood train. Of course the car wheels spun about helplessly and the train was indefinitely delayed, while Madam, with folded arms, stood on a lofty hill-top near, and like the eagle of the Republic, laughed out in scorn. What she will do next none can guess, and the railroad people, who have a deadly fear of her, are recommended to say their prayers regularly when they approach that part of the road.

THE CAPE HATTERAS LIGHT.—The following description of the first order light on the highest tower in the United States, viz: 180 feet, is of interest, and gives a good idea of what a light house lantern really is. It is reached by 269 steps up an iron spiral staircase with brick tower, supported by nine landings or platforms of marble and iron. The lantern is twelve feet in diameter, has sixteen windows with three panes of the best French glass in each window of the size of 31x27, 39x27, and 42x27 inches. The lens is shaped exactly like a Canary bird cage, and is composed of 1,008 pieces of glass set in frames of brass, and revolves around a fixed light inside the lantern by means of clock work machinery. The interior or diameter of the lens is 72½ inches, and the height is about 9 feet. The lamp or burner is the French mechanical overflow lamp, having four concentric wicks, and burns nearly two gallons of lard oil ev ory ten hours. This light has been seen at a distance of 45 miles sufficiently dstinct to be recognized.—*Newbern Times.*

UNANIMITY OF THE IRISH.—That brave, generous, unselfish people are almost to a man for Greeley and Brown. The exceptions to the general rule are a few officeholders.

Natural Curiosities in Kentucky.

A correspondent in the mountains of Kentucky gives an account of a natural bridge which may rival the famous Natural Bridge of Virginia. In Carter county, he says, "there is a great curiosity called the Natural Bridge," which well repays a visit to those attracted by strange and sublime scenery. It spans a stream called Little Carry, which falls into Little Sandy river. The bridge is too hundred and nineteen feet in the span, one hundred and ninety-six feet high, twelve feet wide, and five feet thick in the middle and thirty feet at the ends, being arched underneath and level on the top. One hundred feet below it there is a cascade with a fall of seventy-five feet, and two miles distant there is another cascade with a fall of two hundred feet. From the bottom of the ravine a spruce pine has grown up to the height of four feet above the bridge, making its entire height two hundred feet. The sides of the ravine are so rugged that, were it not for a natural stairway, a person on the top of the bridge wishing to get under it would have to walk two miles. It is interesting to compare the dimensions of this bridge with those of the celebrated Natural Bridge of Virginia, which is ninety feet in the span, eighty feet wide, fifty feet thick, and two hundred and twenty feet high.

"The bridge is not the only natural wonder in the neighborhood. In this vicinity are two streams known as Big Sinky and Little Sinky, which emerge from the ground good sized streams, and, after a course of about two miles, again disappear. There is also an artesian well, which formerly threw up a jet about four feet high of the size of a common barrel; but, having been obstructed by stones and trunks of trees thrown into it by persons desirous of finding out its depth, it now only plays to the heighth of a foot above the level of the pool. Some years ago, in the month of August, the writer encountered an enormous rattlesnake crossing the road near the bridge. In length he just reached across the road, and in thickness he seemed to measure in the middle of the body about as much as an ordinary churn. I tied my horse, got some good rocks, and tried my best on him; but my volley only caused him to make the woods ring with his rattles. So, not liking the look of his eye, I mounted my horse and made a flank movement, leaving my hero in possession of the field. I told an old citizen what I had seen. He said, 'signs of that snake have been found there for twenty years.' I suppose he lived in one of the large caves around the bridge."

A Patriarchal Couple.

The Jackson (Mo.) Cashbook says:

Mr. James Cheek, Sr., who with his wife lives a few miles west of Millerville, Mo., on a tributary of Little Whitewater, was born January 11, 1769, near the base of King mountain, Gaston county, N. C. His wife was born in 1774, in the same vicinity.—In 1794 they were married—that is seventy-eight years ago, and perhaps are the only living couple of whom as much can be said. In 1811 or 1812 they moved to the vicinity of Bowling Green, Kentucky, and there leaving his wife and family under the protection of his newly-formed acquaintances, Mr. Cheek enlisted in Jackson's command, and served under him during the war with the Cheek Indians, participating in the battles of Tallahatche, Talladega, Autosse, Emucfau, Horse Shoe Bend and others of less note, being present when the renowned chief Weatherford surrendered and delivered his last sad speech. At the close of the war he returned to his family at Bowling Green, and shortly after moved to this State and settled near where he and his wife now live. They reared a family of elever children all of whom are living the youngest, a daughter, being 42 years old.

All have married and have families except one son who is a maniac. The ten families, have reared one hundred grandchildren, eighty still living. Twenty-three of the grandchildren have married, forming twenty-three new families, and have sixty children. Of these great grandchildren, fifty are living, some of them old enough to marry. This is a prolific family, remarkable for longevity, honesty, frugality and industry.

Why We Should Wear Beards.

There are more inducements for wearing the beard than the mere improvement of man's personal appearance and the cultivation of such an aid to the every-day diplomacy of life. The hair of the moustache not only absorbs the moisture and miasma of the fogs, but it strains the air from dust and the soot of our great smoky cities. It acts also in the most scientific manner, by taking heat from the warm breath as it leaves the chest, and supplying it to the cold air taken in. It is not only a respirator, but with a beard entire we are supplied with a comforter as well, and these are never left at home like the umbrella and such appliances when they are wanted. Moffatt and Livingstone, the explorers, and many other travellers, say that at night no wrapper can equal the beard. A remarkable fact is, too, that the beard, like the hair of the head, protects against the heat of the sun; it acts as the thatch to the icehouse; but more than this, it becomes moist with perspiration, and then, by evaporation, cools the skin. A man who accepts this protection of nature may face the rudest storm and the hardest winter. He may go from hottest room into the coldest air without dread, and we verily believe he might sleep in a morass with impunity, at least, his chance of escaping the terrible fever would be better than his beardless companions.—*American Artisan.*

RESULTS OF THE JUBILEE.—Counting the guarantee fund at its full value, $202,000, and estimating the Coliseum at from $25,000 to $50,000, there are assets as the result of the late festival of some $50,000. The receipts from admission amounted to about $430,000, and the expenses from $550,000 to $600,000. The feeling of the executive committee is one of pride and satisfaction only that they have been the means of giving so excellent a festival to Boston and America.

The People's Press.

SALEM, N. C.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 16, 1872.

NATIONAL REFORM TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,
HORACE GREELEY,
OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
B. GRATZ BROWN,
OF MISSOURI.

Electors for President and Vice-President.

For the State at Large,

T. J. JARVIS and Z. B. VANCE.

First District.—Octavius Coke, of Chowan.

Second District.—Swift Galloway, of Greene.

Third District.—T. C. Fuller of Cumberland.

Fourth District.—H. A. London, Jr., of Chatham.

Fifth District.—D. F. Caldwell, of Guilford.

Sixth District.—W. L. Steele, of Richmond.

Seventh District.—F. B. McDowell, of Iredell.

Eighth District.—Thomas D. Johnston, of Buncombe.

FRAUDS.—The first of last week, the political sky reflected something like a fair prospect for the Conservative State Ticket, although a number of counties seemed very slow in sending in their returns.—Rumor had it that Judge Merrimon was probably elected, with only a few counties to hear from, and we so stated. Later advices turned the scale, however, and it appears now that Tod Caldwell is probably elected Governor by *count* if not by *vote!*—It does look very much like the tardiness in returning the official vote in some of the counties had an object in view, which was accomplished so far. We hope that, as charges of gross fraud reach us from many sections of the State, the matter will be investigated. We presume there will be no objection to this course, as the public should be satisfied in regard to the election.

The Raleigh *News* says:

Bladen county cast 46 more votes than her voting strength, Cumberland 321, Duplin 526, Swain 183, Franklin 265, Halifax 852, Nash 496, accounted for in part by the annexation of a portion of Edgecombe county, Northampton 184, Robeson 171, Sampson 145.

In the face of these figures, Radicals charge fraud on the Democracy. No, they cannot believe what they say, the evidences of fraud against the Republican party are too apparent, and it is for this reason that we desire a thorough, close investigation into the conduct of the late campaign.—The people should know how a corrupt party has tampered with the election, and has disregarded their wishes."

It is said the Northampton negroes repeated in Hertford. In Guilford and Caswell Virginia negroes voted in large numbers. The Legislature should, by all means, investigate the matter.

The Wilmington *Journal* says:

"Let every fraud be exposed, no matter by whom it may have been committed, so that henceforth every man and every party attempting to carry an election by unlawful measures, may do so with the full knowledge that there is a tribunal, both willing and able, to detect the crime, and to bring the criminal to punishment. When this is done, and not until then, will we have an old-time honest North Carolina election."

The District Vote.

The result in the district between Leach and Settle is about as follows:

Majority for	Leach,	Settle,
Alamance,	226	
Rockingham,	209	
Person,	271	
Stokes,	49	
	755	
Davidson,		280
Randolph,		92
Guilford,		63
Caswell,		58
		493

Majority for Leach, 262.

It will be seen by reference to the figures here that Stokes, very well behaved heretofore, and Caswell tried to see how much they could surprise people, and both succeeded very well. There are some men in Stokes, we know, that feel ashamed of her.—*Greensboro Patriot.*

HON. D. M. BARRINGER.—This distinguished gentleman, Chairman of the Conservative State Executive Committee, head-quarters at Raleigh, has been highly and deservedly complimented by the press for the great zeal, energy and ability he has displayed in the management of the campaign in this State.

The election was quiet and orderly throughout the State, which also speaks well for the order-loving and peaceable character of our citizens. But for the stupendous frauds perpetrated to carry the election in the interest of the Radical party, every thing would have passed off exceedingly well, to the honor and credit to the State.

THE LEGISLATURE.—The Senate will probably stand 32 Conservatives and 18 Radicals; the House 65 Conservatives and 55 Radicals. John Pool will be turned out of the U. S. Senate, after the 4th of March next, which is certainly something to rejoice over.

☞ Virginia, New York, Pennsylvania, and other high-toned papers, speaking of the North Carolina election, all substantially agree that it "was the purpose on the part of the Administration leaders to delay the returns from remote counties until there was time to figure up the result and see what majority was needed to count Caldwell in." As it is, enough has been achieved to make sure of the State by a handsome majority in November.

The Petersburg *Progress* says:

"The election of Caldwell will have no moral effect in favor of Grant with people of other States. No capital can be made out of such a victory, achieved under such disreputable circumstances, by such a small majority, and then so barren in its results. In fact it is a triumph the less said about the better. No Radical stump-orator can point to North Carolina as pronouncing against the Liberal party. She is heartily in favor of it, and will so declare in November, when the election will be conducted under widely different circumstances."

The New York *Herald* of the 4th has the following in regard to the undecided result in this State:

"The Republicans are in turns admitting and denying their defeat, and government officials are telegraphing to the departments at Washington mysterious assurance that all will yet go well. It may be that these reports have two objects, the first to break the force of the terrible blow inflicted on the Republican cause in the Presidential contest by the North Carolina disaster, and the second, to prepare the way for tampering with the figures, if the vote should be sufficiently close to warrant an attempt at fraud. But however this may be, and whatever may be the actual result of the official count, it is certain that the large Republican loss, the failure of the anticipated twenty thousand majority, and the closeness of a contest in which every advantage that patronage, money and the control of the machinery of the election can give, was enjoyed by the Republicans, will be just as damaging to the administration party as a complete and total overthrow. At the present moment the North Carolina election has given more strength to the Greeley movement than it has yet received from any event since the meeting of the Cincinnati Convention. Leaders who have heretofore held aloof from committing themselves on either side, may now be expected to flock over by the hundreds to the liberal ranks after Summer and Banks; and the effect among the masses is seen in the anxiety with which every politician now strives to impress upon his friends the belief that he has always been on the Greeley side. The administration Republicans are beyond doubt proportionately depressed, and while they may affect to believe that their disaster is not so great as it is represented, they feel that their supposed power has received a serious check, and that they can no longer be looked upon as invincible, even though they should manage to drag their State ticket through the official canvass, with a small majority at its back."

Greeley in the West.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 9.—A gentleman prominently connected with railroad interests in the West arrived in this city to-day, and, though strongly in favor of the present Administration, has assured some of his friends in Washington that there is a feeling of enthusiasm for Greeley in the western country such as he little dreamed of when the nomination was made.

WASHINGTON, August 9.—Dispatches indicate that Greeley's progress through New England is a persistent ovation.—Thousands of throats and hundreds of cannon roar welcome whereever he goes.

The Republicans are firing guns in nearly every city over the victory in North Carolina. The Democrats reply to taunts about premature shooting, that a Conservative Legislature and a Democratic United States Senator are worth firing and shouting over. Four pistol shots, which resulted harmlessly, were fired into the Greeley torch-light procession last night.

The above epitome of events shows that the Presidential campaign has fairly opened.

The world moves on even in New England. Elizur Wright, a man of mark among the Massachusetts Radicals, indignantly collars Secretary Boutwell in the Medford Journal, and asks him what "the Administration has given the Southern States in compensation for the $200,000,000 it has robbed them of by keeping swindlers in power by the aid of Federal bayonets." This question, we would advise Secretary Boutwell to answer, if he can, before November next.

SEVENTY NEW NEGRO VOTERS registered at this box. How is that? Where did these strangers come from? We understand they can all answer the required questions, and do not hesitate to swear—to take the prescribed oath. But this is not sufficient. This game has been played before. These voters, in the large majority of cases, have been instructed, no doubt, by their Radical friends, and but few of them it may be, are entitled to vote here. Some few of them, possibly, have come from other townships in this county. Some from adjoining counties; but many of them we have little doubt, have been shipped from other States in pursuance of the Radical programme to carry the election by such means. As soon as the election is over these strange negroes will disappear to be seen no more, unless at a future day for a similar purpose.

Salisbury Watchman.

Senator Charles Sumner, of Massachusetts, has written a long letter to the negroes, in which he urges them to vote for Greeley and Brown.

A serious instance of sport with fire-arms occurred recently in Rutherfordton. A small boy leveled a pistol which he believed to be unloaded, at another small boy, and pulled the trigger, all for fun.—The result of this fun was a ball through the head of the object, and a coroner's inquest a few hours subsequently.

ELECTION TABLE

Giving the aggregate Voting Population of each County, as per Census of 1870; also giving the Official Vote for Attorney General, August, 1870, and the Vote in August, 1871, For and Against Convention.

COUNTIES.	Voting Population as per Census of 1870.	ATTORNEY GEN'L. Shipp.	ATTORNEY GEN'L. Phillips.	CONVENTION. For.	CONVENTION. Against.	GOVERNOR. AUG. 1872. Merrimon.	GOVERNOR. AUG. 1872. Caldwell.
Alamance	2592	788	1043	1178	902	1270	1015
Alexander	1218	504	247	530	281	545	389
Alleghany	691	377	158	814	177	....	....
Anson	2939	1052	996	1051	949	1191	1019
Ashe	1758	791	696	589	720	752	761
Beaufort	2942	1508	1846	1205	1826	1821	1505
Bertie	2805	867	1051	804	1443	944	1514
Bladen	2610	1116	1253	919	1429	1308	1448
Brunswick	1700	720	719	620	843	711	1019
Buncombe	3009	1496	981	1906	1186	1538	1114
Burke	1757	805	892	766	639	833	693
Cabarrus	2387	866	851	1013	808	1161	811
Caldwell	1500	688	251	651	404	829	399
Camden	1325	628	554	554	528	562	554
Carteret	2082	881	821	915	737	1062	739
Caswell	3357	637	251	1265	1544	1415	1456
Catawba	1971	1043	149	1220	376	1361	436
Chatham	3905	1861	1194	1480	1797	1783	1683
Cherokee	1440	522	504	440	410	....	....
Chowan	1467	608	692	588	722	....	....
Clay	499	218	174	213	115	....	....
Cleveland	2281	1212	814	1117	809	1096	547
Columbus	1674	997	467	951	642	1045	693
Craven	4816	1509	2764	1493	3173	1146	2606
Cumberland	3452	1741	1671	1484	1715	1860	1883
Currituck	1119	846	327	681	400	....	....
Dare	647	263	168	194	296	292	270
Davidson	3470	1216	1190	1262	1409	....	....
Davie	1879	762	683	704	733	525	662
Duplin	2907	1505	952	1412	1029	1750	1035
Edgecombe	5213	776	2878	1286	3231	1474	3452
Forsyth	2562	954	1014	936	1138	1088	1115
Franklin	2770	1879	1437	1414	1521	1475	1560
Gaston	2170	958	696	860	660	927	688
Gates	1436	744	356	765	420	754	505
Graham, (new Co.)	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Granville	4852	2008	2868	1991	2836	1976	2655
Greene	1721	794	1006	680	980	788	944
Guilford	4607	1793	1717	1745	1741	1849	1831
Halifax	4455	1847	3220	1556	3584	1673	3640
Harnett	1797	840	562	816	590	773	628
Haywood	1434	728	401	726	390	479	420
Henderson	1432	403	555	338	737	506	716
Hertford	1413	297	273	772	355	....	....
Hyde	1447	754	629	708	542	....	....
Iredell	2234	1263	404	1467	777	1788	994
Jackson	1269	587	229	719	191	554	166
Johnston	3114	1709	1212	1447	1325	1481	1374
Jones	1152	519	530	523	599	559	539
Lenoir	2081	911	1224	958	1178	944	1270
Lincoln	1795	822	510	843	553	903	706
Macon	1366	930	246	799	179	655	130
Madison	1886	510	489	562	590	635	641
Martin	2081	1116	1107	1031	1243	1095	1048
McDowell	1643	589	551	576	488	706	579
Mecklenburg	5267	2161	1936	2196	2089	2511	2261
Mitchell	827	280	471	82	503	....	....
Montgomery	1563	481	549	449	966	481	933
Moore	2382	1113	791	859	1360	1055	881
Nash	2181	980	788	1184	1184	1293	1284
New Hanover	6342	2027	2914	2128	3742	2261	3614
Northampton	2901	959	1830	1365	1850	1066	1990
Onslow	1591	788	368	660	412	592	492
Orange	3300	1708	991	1782	1269	1945	1321
Pasquotank	1807	837	920	698	1051	697	1053
Perquimans	1996	656	705	804	955	642	910
Pamlico, (new Co.)	....	....	....	....	....	446	358
Person	2198	1092	765	923	845	1101	819
Pitt	3362	1732	1754	1714	1778	1782	1735
Polk	812	189	360	208	325	224	340
Randolph	3818	1280	2242	1226	1810	1364	1369
Richmond	2611	886	1162	740	1144	1019	1309
Robeson	3043	1665	1628	1288	1561	1631	1583
Rockingham	3038	1590	1143	1422	1322	....	....
Rowan	3361	1459	973	1398	1003	1655	1118
Rutherford	2366	898	1134	596	1397	727	1013
Sampson	2986	1397	945	1339	1210	1697	1434
Stanly	1471	598	452	627	483	646	366
Stokes	2172	969	569	853	747	904	830
Surry	2288	1007	502	836	929	989	838
Swain, (new Co.)	....	....	....	....	....	332	29
Transylvania	696	367	140	393	115	379	203
Tyrrell	899	429	328	291	367	391	347
Union	2201	788	684	773	664	1022	631
Wake	7672	3112	3504	3102	3647	3269	3843
Warren	3073	873	2206	984	2403	1107	2280
Washington	1482	561	798	458	915	492	917
Watauga	998	509	268	489	287	....	....
Wayne	5765	1764	1785	1615	1854	1706	1949
Wilkes	2668	918	911	872	1117	1034	1296
Wilson	2290	1191	948	1141	1117	1319	1152
Yadkin	1980	879	511	627	526	758	866
Yancey	1064	596	248	402	241	....	....
Total	214142	89029	84084	86007	96262	86007	....
		84084			86007		
Majority		4996			9245		

THE COMPLEXION OF THE NEXT LEGISLATURE.

As our readers are interested in ascertaining, we give below the members of the next Legislature, with our majorities as far as heard from:

SENATE.

1st District. Currituck, Camden, Pasquotank, Hertford, Gates, Chowan, Perquimans, 2; Jno. L. Chamberlain, C. W. Grandy, Jr., Reps.

2nd. Tyrrell, Washington, Martin, Dare, Beaufort and Hyde, 2; J. B. Respass, H. E. Stilley, Reps.

3rd. Northampton and Bertie, 1; Holloway, Rep.

4th. Halifax, 1; Henry Eppes, Rep.

5th. Edgecombe, 1; Alexander McCabe Rep.

6th. Pitt, 1; Jacob McCotter.

7th. Wilson, Nash and Franklin, 2; W. Dunham, Wm. K. Davis, Cons.

8th. Craven, 1; A. S. Seymour, Rep.

9th. Jones, Onslow and Carteret, 1; J. G. Scott, Con.

10th. Wayne and Duplin, 2; Wm. A. Allen, Lott W. Humphrey, Cons.

11th. Lenoir and Green, 1; Richard W. King, Rep.

12th. New Hanover, 1; Geo. L. Mabson, Rep.

13th. Brunswick and Bladen, 1; Hill, Rep.

14th. Sampson, 1; Dr. C. Tate Murphy, Con.

15th. Columbus and Robeson, 1; John W. Ellis, Con.

16th. Cumberland and Harnett, 1; Wm. C. Troy, Con.

17th. Johnson, 1; Wm. H. Avers, Con.

18th. Wake, 1; James H. Harris,* Rep.

19th. Warren, 1; John A. Hyman,* Rep.

20th. Person, Caswell and Orange, 2; Jno. W. Norwood, Jno. W. Cunningham, Cons.

21st. Granville, 1; Bourbon Smith, Rep.

22nd. Chatham, 1; R. J. Powell, Rep.

23rd. Rockingham, 1; James T. Morehead, Con.

24th. Alamance and Guilford, 2; James T. Morehead, Jr., W. J. Murray, Cons.

25th. Randolph and Moore, 1; Dr. J. M. Worth, Con.

26th. Richmond and Montgomery, 1; R. T. Long, Rep.

27th. Anson and Union, 1; C. M. T McCauley, Con.

28th. Cabarrus and Stanly, 1; ——Barnhardt, Con.

29th. Mecklenburg, 1; R. P. Waring, Con.

30th. Rowan and Davie, 1; Chas. Price. Con.

31st. Davidson, 1; John T. Craemer, Rep.

32nd. Stokes and Forsyth, 1; John M. Stafford, Con.

33d. Surry and Yadkin, 1; A. C. Cowles, Con.

34th. Iredell, Wilkes and Alexander, 2; Thos. A. Nicholson, Phineas Horton Cons.

35th. Alleghany, Ashe and Watauga, 1; ——, Con.

36th. Caldwell, Burke, McDowell, Mitchell and Yancy, 2; W. W. Flemming, —— Gudger, Cons.

37th. Catawba and Lincoln, 1; Dr. Jas. R. Ellis, Con.

38th. Gaston and Cleveland, 1; Dr. W. J. T. Miller, Con.

38th. Rutherford and Polk, 1; Martin Walker, Rep.

40th. Buncombe and Madison, 1; Jas. H. Merrimon, Con.

41st. Haywood, Henderson and Transylvania, 1; W. P. Welsh, Con.

42nd. Jackson, Swain, Macon, Cherokee, Clay and Graham, 1; Dr. W. L. Love, Con.

Those marked * are colored. Senators from the following districts are re-elected: 4th, 6th, Mr. Allen in the 10th, 11th, 14th, 16th, 19th, 23d, 25th, 26th, 33d, Mr. Flemming in the 36th, 40th, 42nd. Total 14.

The following were members of the last House of Representatives; Messrs. Chamberlain, Dunham, Scott, Mabson, Powell McCauley, Waring, Nicholson, Welch.—Total 9.

Conservatives 32. Republicans 18. Conservative majority 14.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Alamance, ——— Gant, Con.
Anson,
Alexander, Dr. J. Carson, Ind.
Alleghany.
Anson, Col. R. T. Bennett, Con.
Ashe, Squire Trivett, Rep.
Beaufort, Samuel Carson, Con.
Bertie, F. C. Miller, Rep.
Bladen,
Brunswick,
Buncombe, T. D. Johnson and David Blackwell, Cons.
Burke, P. A. Warlick, Con.
Cabarrus,
Caldwell, Ed. Jones, Con.
Camden, Simon A. Jones, Rep.
Carteret, Silas Webb, Rep.
Caswell, Geo. Rowe, Thomas J. Foster, Reps.
Catawba.
Chatham, Jno. M. Moring, O. Hamra, Cons.
Cherokee, B. K. Dickey, Con.
Chowan.
Clay, J. S. Anderson, Con.
Cleveland, John W. Gidney, Con.
Craven, E. K. Dudley,* J. B. Abbott,* Reps.
Cumberland, T. S. Lutterloh, Rep., G. W. Bullard, Con.
Currituck, J. M. Woodhouse, Con.
Davidson, J. T. Brown, John Michael, Reps.
Davie, Charles Anderson, Con.
Duplin, John D. Stanford, Con.
Dare, Oliver N. Gray, Rep.
Edgecombe, W. O. Mabson,* Willis Bunn,* Reps.
Forsyth, Dr. W. H. Wheeler, Rep.
Franklin, John H. Williamson,* Rep.
Gaston. Wm. A. Stowe, Con.
Gates, B. H. Ballard, Con.
Granville, H. T. Hughes,* R. G. Snead, Reps.
Greene, John Patrick, Rep.
Guilford. Joseph Gilmen, Con.
Halifax, J. J. Goodwyn, Rep.
Harnett, J. R. Grady, Con.
Haywood, H. P. Haynes, Con.
Henderson. James Plythe, Rep.
Hertford, James Sharpe, Rep.
Hyde.
Iredell, Shinn Turner, Con.
Jackson, J. N. Bryson, Con.
Johnston. W. H. Joyner, Jesse Hinnant, Cons.
Jones, Jacob Scott, Rep.
Lenoir, Stephen Lassiter, Rep.
Lincoln, A. J. Morrisett, Con.
Macon, J. L. Robinson, Con.
Madison, H. A. Gudger, Con.
Martin,
McDowell,
Mecklenburg, John E. Brown, S. W. Reid, Cons.
Mitchell, J. W. Bowman, Rep.
Montgomery, Allen Jordan, Rep.
Moore,
Nash, John E. Lindsey, Con.
New Hanover, Jas. Heaton, Wm. McLaurin,* Alfred Lloyd,* Reps.
Northampton.
Onslow, J. W. Shackelford, Con.
Orange, Dr. Pride Jones, Jones Watson Cons.
Pasquotank, F. N. Godfrey, Rep.
Perquimans, J. R. Darden, Rep.
Person, Montfort McGehee, Con.
Pitt, Wm. P. Bryan, Guilford Cox, Reps.
Polk, N. B. Hampton, Rep.
Randolph, J. W. Bean, —— Frazier, Reps.
Richmond, Robert Fletcher,* Rep.
Robeson, W. S. Norment, Thomas A. [illegible], Cons.
[illegible]ingham, David Settle, Dr. A. B. [illegible]ns.
[illegible]or. F. N. Luskey, Kerr Craige,
[illegible]ford, Eli Whisnant, Rep.
[illegible]son, J. R. Maxwell, Con.
[illegible]ly,
[illegible]okes, J. G. H. Mitchell, Con.
[illegible]urry, H. M. Waugh, Con.
Swain,
Transylvania, —— Whitmore, Con.
Tyrrell, Dr. E. Ransom, Rep.
Union,
Wake, R. C. Badger, Jno. C. Gorman, R. S. Perry, Stewart Ellison,* Reps.
Warren, Geo. H. King,* J. W. H. Paschall,* Reps.
Washington,
Watauga,
Wayne, John C. Rhodes, E. G. Copeland, Reps.
Wilkes, Thos. J. Dula, A. C. Bryan, Reps.
Wilson, H. C. Moss, Con.
Yadkin, J. G. Marler,
Yancy,

Democrats 37, Republicans 34, and 1 Independent.

Thus, it will be seen that as far as the returns have been received, we have a good working majority and the certainty of a United States Senator in place of John Pool.

When the full returns are in, our majority will be increased.

A View of the Election in this State.

The Washington *Patriot* has the following in regard to the North Carolina election, which will prove of interest, as expressing the views of the press outside of the State:

There is nothing in the news from North Carolina to induce us to abate our joy over the victory, which the Conservatives have achieved over the combined forces of the Administration, with all the appliances of money, imported votes, fraudulent registry, terorism, and corrupt collusion, which were employed in the most unscrupulous manner to affect the results. No political contest was never more unequal in all its phases—none in which the vast material power of this great government was so openly and shamefully concentrated to affect a local election. The spectacle presented of Federal interference in the most conspicuous form, and the prodigal use of the people's money, abstracted from the Treasury under false pretenses, is not only a practical commentary on all the canting professions about civil service reform, but it is an alarming fact for the gravest significance.

The Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of the Interior, Commissioner of Pensions, Auditors of the Treasury, Postmasters, Custom-house officers, Supervisors and Assessors of Internal Revenue Mail Agents, Treasury Detectives, secret service spies, United States Marshals, and untold deputies, formed the household troops of the President, which were scattered all over the State by a preconcerted plan, with an unlimited supply of greenbacks to operate upon the venal and ignorant.—The negroes were drilled like a machine in leagues directed by chosen emissaries, and it is estimated that five thousand were fraudulently introduced from Virginia, Tennessee and South Corolina, besides a large quota furnished by our enterprising Board of Public Works.

Superadded to these agencies, several thousand indictments were found by partisan juries in the so-called Ku-Klux counties for pretended offences, and in others for alleged illicit distilling, which were held over the heads of these poor people, with promises of release and favor, upon condition that they voted the Administration ticket. The returns from that portion of the State bear witness to the effect of these infamous proceedings, and of the large scale upon which they were conducted, through an organized system of intimidation by Federal office-holders. The judiciary was thus prostituted to the vilest purposes of party and by barefaced connivance with fraud.

* * * * * * *

If we have been counted out of the State ticket, as Colonel McClure was in Philadelphia, by the sharp practice of adepts in that species of Radical roguery, detailed to see it done according to the system practiced elsewhere, there ought to be an overhauling of the records and of the knaves who engaged in that business. Certain is it, that office-holders have willfully defied, violated and outraged the provisions of their own enforcement act, for which every one of them should be held to account. Never before have they so daringly deserted official duty, and enlisted as partisans, striving to prolong their own tenure of place, as was witnessed at this recent election. Public business at the Treasury and Interior Departments, as well as in many of the bureaux, was practically suspended by the absence of the Secretaries and others, to take part in, and give personal direction to, the canvass. The mercenaries of Louis Napoleon at least preserved the external forms of respect for public opinion. Those of Grant scornfully cast propriety aside and headed by two members of the Cabinet, set an example which cannot be too strongly rebuked.

Relieved of this Federal pressure, no man doubts that North Carolina would at least have given a clear majority of $10,000 for Merrimon. In November next, when the same influences cannot be exerted, and the State will be comparatively free from external forces, there is nothing more certain than that Greeley will carry it, by such a vote as will astound the conspirators, who have now defrauded our candidate out of his rights.

GENERAL NEWS.

Freaks of Lightning.

While Mr. James Mullens, of Smeedville, Tennessee, was at work in the harvest field, a storm came up, from which he took shelter under a large tree. Mr. Mullens had been there but a few minutes when there was a most terrific clap of thunder, the lightning striking the tree on the other side, taking off limbs and bark, and tearing the trunk of the tree almost to pieces, till it came, about from ten to twenty feet from the ground, to a crack which seemed to extend through the tree.—The lightning passed through this to the side where Mr. Mullens was, and tore out a large block of wood. It then left the tree the height of Mr. Mullen's head and passed through his hat brim, on the right side, and struck his right shoulder, running around his arm and down his side to his hip, and there it forked and went across the lower part of the abdomen and both legs, burning as it went. His right leg was badly burned, and in the hollow of his foot and on the ball of his great toe were two places alike; each having a star with eight points. His clothes and shoes were literally torn to pieces, and torn mostly from his body. His son and other hands, who were sheltering under other trees, were shocked badly. He is still living, and his recovery is probable.

Every few days there is some new evidence that nearly every useful product can be found or can be raised within the boundaries of the United States. The mesquito gum of Western Texas is almost identical with gum Arabic, and during the past year has become an artical of export, some 12,000 pounds having been gathered in Bexar county and as much more between that and the coast. This gum exudes from the stems and branches of a mimosa, several species of which grows in Texas, New Mexico, and Arazona

Every person arrested, convicted, and sent to a Penitentiary, in the United States, costs, on an average, $1,200. Add to the sum of such expenses, the amount of capital taken from directly productive employment and consumed in building prisons and feeding and guarding the prisoners, and we begin to have an idea of the real cost of crime. Every boy educated at the expense of the State costs about $400. The preventive is not only a thousand times better than the cure, but it is, in the end, a thousand times cheaper.

Hard-hearted as it may seem, we are sorry that a poor boy in Milwaukee held the ticket which drew an opera house valued at $10,000 at Green Bay on the Fourth. No doubt it was a wondrous bit of luck for the poor boy, but to say nothing of the possibility that his little fortune will ruin him we are very much afraid that it will induce thousands of other little boys to put their faith and their spare change in lotteries, an investment which will lead to disappointments unnumbered and a sad demoralization of the mind.

BROWNSVILLE, TEXAS, August 2.—Captain King, the largest stock-owner in Texas, was attacked six miles from his ranche by a band of 8 Mexicans, and a German named Specht was killed. King and others escaped. The Mexicans fled when the fire was returned. It is believed that the men were sent to murder King to prevent him from appearing before the Depredation Commissioners at Brownsville. The Commissioners express astonishment at the crimes and outrages the Mexicans have perpetrated on the people of Texas as shown by the testimony taken.

HARRISBURG, PA., August 6.—A tornado and hail storm, a mile wide, passed over this city at 10 o'clock last night and carried off the roof of the State Capitol, Hotel, Brant's Hall, and many private buildings. The gable end of the German Reformed Church was injured. Hundreds of trees were blown down and thousands of panes of glass broken. The telegraph wires were prostrated, but communication was restored this morning.

WARRENTON, August 6.—There has been no meeting between Col. Mosby and Dr. Withers, and a duel is not expected. The sensational and irritating rumors that have been published concerning them is exceedingly annoying to both gentlemen and their friends. Col. Mosby has gone to Jordon's Springs and Dr. Withers is attending to his business in Warrenton.

SALT LAKE, August 8.—A registered package of $10,000 was stolen from the mail between San Francisco and this city. No clue to the robbers.

GREENBRIER, WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, August 8.—Hon. Horace Greeley's response to an invitation from a distinguished journalist to visit the White Sulphur Springs with his family was that the waters would prove beneficinl to his wife's health, but declines on the ground that his motives would be misconstrued, his steps dogged by spies, and himself be lied about while here.

There are 250 visitors at the Sweet Chalybeate; 200 at the Warm Springs, and 300 at the Rawley Springs. The arrivals here average 100 daily. There are 1,100 visitors here now.

Mr. Edmund T. Winston, a well-known merchant of Richmond, died here this evening.

EVANSVILLE, August 6.—Peter and Matthew George were smothered in a coal mine at Newburg yesterday. Matthew was smothered in attempting to save his brother. Others came near losing their lives in attempting to save them.

QUEBEC, August 6.—An election riot occurred here yesterday between the French and English speaking population, in which several persons were killed and many wounded.

Switzerland exports $4 000,000 worth of cheese a year, that being almost the only article of export from that country.

There is a house within a few miles of Plymouth which shelters under its roof five generations in the same family.

The Lawrence, (Kansas) *Tribune* thinks grapes will be so plentiful this season that they will be sold for two cents a pound.

Two African slaves, with their faces much tattooed, driving with long reins a pair of ostriches, are among the present sensations of Paris.

STAINS.—If you have been picking or handling any acid fruit and have stained your hands wash them in clear water, wipe them lightly and while they are yet moist strike a match and shut your hands around it so as to catch the smoke, and the stain will disappear.

If you have stained your muslin or gingham dress, or white pants, with berries, before wetting the cloth with anything else, pour boiling water through the stains and they will disappear. Before fruit juice dries it can often be removed by cold water using a sponge or towel, if necessary. Rubbing the fingers with the inside of the parings of apples will remove most of the stain caused by paring.

Ink, if it be washed out, or sopped up from the carpet, with cold water immediately when it is spilled, can be almost entirely removed.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

WHAT EVERY HORSEMAN WANTS. A good, cheap and reliable Liniment. Such an article is Dr. Tobias' Venetian Horse Liniment.—Pint bottles at one dollar. For Lameness, Cuts, Galls, Colic, Sprains, &c, warranted better than any other. Sold by the Druggists, Depot 10 Park Place, New York

PLAIN QUESTIONS FOR INVALIDS. Have the routine medicines of the profession done you no good? Are you discouraged and miserable? If so, test the properties of the new Vegetable Specific, DR. WALKER'S CALIFORNIA VINEGAR BITTERS, already famous as the finest invigorant, corrective and alterative, that has ever seen the light. Dyspeptics and persons of billious habit should keep it within reach, if they value health

BURNETT'S COCOAINE.—A compound of Cocoa-Nut Oil, &c., for the hair, has established a world wide reputation. Its natural adaptation, agreeableness, and FREENESS FROM ALL INJURIOUS OR SOILING PROPERTIES, toge her with its cheapness, in respect to durability and size of bottle, render it unequalled by any other preparation in the world. For sale by all Druggists.

MAGIC FOR THE MOUTH.—Odiferous Sosodont, renders the mouth enchanting, composed of rare antiseptic herbs, imparts whiteners to the teeth, a delicious flower-like aroma to the breath, and preserves intact, from youth to age the teeth.

PRATT'S ASTRAL OIL—More accidents occur from using unsafe oils, than from rail roads and steamboats combined. Over 200,000 families continue to burn PRATT'S ASTRAL OIL, and no accidents, directly or indirectly, have occurred from burning, storing or handling it. Oil House to Chas Pratt, established 1770, New York.

A BEAUTIFUL WHITE, soft, smooth and clear skin is produced by using G. W. Laird's "Bloom of Youth." It removes tan, freckles, sunburns, and all other discolorations from the skin, leaving the complexion brilliant and beautiful.—sold by all druggists. This preparation is entirely free from any material detrimental to health.

JUST THE REMEDY NEEDED.—Thanks of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, we have for years been relieved from sleepless nights of painful watching with poor, suffering teething children.

FOR DYSPEPSIA, Indigestion, depression of spirits and general debility in their varied forms; also as a preventive against Fever and Ague, and other intermittent fevers. The Ferro-Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya, made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York, and sold by all Druggists, is the best tonic, and as a tonic for patients recovering from fever and other sickness, it has no equal.

RISLEY'S GENUINE GOLDEN BELL-COLOGNE WATER according to the original formula of Prevost, Paris, so long and favorably known to the customers of Haviland, Herrad and Risley and their branches, for its fine permanent, fragrance, is now made by H. W. Risley and the trade supplied by his successors, Morgan & Risley Wholesale Druggists, New York

THURSTON'S IVORY PEARL TOOTH POWEER.—The best article known for cleansing and preserving the teeth and gums. Sold by all Druggists. Price 25 and 50 cents per bottle.—F C. Wells & Co., New York.

CARBOLIC SALVE unequaled as a Healing Compound. Physicians recommend it as the most wonderful remedy ever known. Price 25 cts. per box John F. Henry, sole proprietor, 8 College Place, New York.

CHRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE.—This magnificent compound is beyond contingency, the safest and most reliable Dye in existence; never failing to impart to the Hair, uniformity of color, nourishment and elasticity. Manufactory 68 Maiden Lane, New York.

SVAPNIA is Opium purified of its sickening and poisonous qualities. It is a perfect anodyne not producing headache, or constipation of bowels, as is the case with other preparations of opium.—John Farr, Chemist, New York.

July 4,—274w.

"CHILDREN'S LIVES SAVED FOR 50 CENTS."—Every case of Croup can be cured when first taken, by Dr. Tobias' Venetian Liniment—warranted for 24 years, and never a bottle returned. It also cures Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Colic, Sore Throat, Cuts, Burns, and External Pains.—Sold by the Druggists. Depot, 10 Park Place, New York.

VENUS herself would not have been beautiful if her complexion had been bad. If beauty is skin deep, it is necessary to secure and retain that part of it; and ladies, instead of resorting to paints and powders, should remember that

LOCAL ITEMS.

ACCIDENT.—On Sunday evening last, Julius Miller, son of Solomon Miller, of this county, met with an accident near Mr. Wilson's Hotel, in Winston. Mr. Miller's horse becoming unmanageable, he leaped from his sulky, and in doing so the wheel struck and prostrated him, and for a while fears were entertained of internal injuries, but we are glad to learn that he escaped with a few bruises, and was up and walking about town on Monday morning.

WHEN THE SWALLOWS HOMEWARD FLY.—The Martins or Swallows, that have made our homes so lively and pleasant, are holding "high carnival," every evening during the past week, preparatory to leaving us for we-don't-know-where. Hundreds and thousands are coursing through the air, making it vocal with their chattering. At night they roost in some of the beautiful shade trees on Salt Street, keeping up a continual flutter all night long.

NEW PAPER.—We have heretofore neglected to notice the appearance of the Fayetteville *Eagle* as a daily. It is a live sheet and promises to be permanent. We wish friend McSween all success.

SAD ACCIDENT.—We are pained to announce that a sad accident befell Wilmot Leach, oldest son of Gen. Leach, on last Saturday a week. He had started for a ride, driving a spirited horse, and when going at a brisk trot down the principal streets of Lexington, the horse ran over a hog and fell, throwing Mr. Leach from the buggy with great violence, fracturing his scull in two places.

P. O. MONEY ORDERS.—The rates of commission charged for money orders have been reduced as follows:

Orders from $1 to $10, 5 cents; on orders not exceeding $20, 10 cents; over $20 and not exceeding $30, 15 cents; over $30 and not exceeding $40, 20 cents; over $40 and not exceeding $50, 25 cents.

REMOVAL.—The Blacksmith Shop, formerly at the foot of Main Street, has been removed to the lot next to Fogle Brothers' Saw Mill, under the management of Messrs. Sides & Fogle. Mr. Collins, well known as a No. 1 smith, continues in charge of the shop.

AURORA.—A magnificent display of Northern Lights was visible for several nights during last week. On the 3rd inst., it was remarkably beautiful; mingling the soft roseate hues with the brighter shafts of ever-varying light.

FIRE.—Mr. Joseph Hine's barn near Old Town, in this county, was struck by lightning and completely destroyed on the 31st ult.

CAMP MEETING.—There will be a Camp-meeting held at Maple Springs, in this county, commencing Saturday, the 17th inst.

Statement of the Vote of Forsyth County.

| TOWNSHIPS. | Con. 1871 | Govern'r | Congress | Senate | Repres. | Sheriff | Treasur'r | Register | County Commissioners | | |

Poetry.

Greeley and Brown Campaign Song.

AIR—*Not for Joseph.*

When Useless came to Whshington
He wore a jaunty plume,
The Dents and Murphys crowded in
And drove him to his doom.
His nephews and his cousins, all
Came up to win the race,
And every man who gave a dog
Was sure to get a place.
And therefore, so accordingly, all the people say and sing,
Chorus—Down with Grant, Useless Grant!
Up with Greeley, good old Greeley!
Down with Grant, Useless Grant!
Hurrah for Greeley! Old White Hat!

But now the game is up with Grant,
The office-holders see
He's not the man the people want,
They go for Horace G.
His old white hat and coat shine out,
The standard of our war,
As shone on Ivy's field the plume
Of Henry of Nevarre.
And all the people say,
Down with Grant, &c.,

The Irish and the German vote
Goes solid for their friend,
And all the South with one accord
Warm words of welcome send;
Republicans and Democrats
All stand with spade in hand,
To help their farmer chieftain weed
Corruption from the land.
So all the people sing,
Down with Grant! Useless Grant!
Up with Greeley, good old Greeley!
Down with Grant, Useless Grant!
Hurrah for Greeley! Old White Hat!

J. A.

Humorous.

HALL'S OPINION OF A SERMON.—A conceited minister *having once* delivered a sermon in the hearing of Mr. Hall, pressed him with a disgusting union of self-complacency and indelicacy, to state what he thought of the sermon. Mr. Hall remained silent for some time, hoping that his silence would be rightly interpreted; but this only caused the question to be pressed with greater earnestness. Mr. Hall at length said, 'There was one very fine passage, sir.' 'I am rejoiced to hear you say so. Pray, sir, which was it?' 'Why, sir, it was the passage from the pulpit into the vestry.'

A sexton being very familiar with a physician, was asked whether he had entered into partnership with him. 'Oh yes,' said he, we've been together for some time; I always carry the doctor's work home when it is done.'

'The whole thing has gone to the bottomless pit,' said a gentleman of an unfortunate speculation. 'Never mind,' responded his friend; 'it won't be long before you'll have a chance to go after it.'

An Irish paper publishes the following: 'A deaf man named Taff was run down by a passenger train and killed on Wednesday morning. He was injured in a similar way about a year ago.

'Mother, this book tells about the angry waves of the ocean. Now, what makes the ocean get angry?'

'Because it has been crossed so often my son.'

A lady once complained to her doctor that she could scarcely breathe. "Don't try my good soul,' replied the candid physician; 'nobody wants you to do it.'

The most striking difference between a fool and a looking-glass is, that the fool speaks without reflecting, and the looking-glass reflects without speaking.

Wendell Phillips says: 'Put an American baby six months old on his feet, and he will immediately say, 'Mr. Chairman,' and next call the cradle to order.'

An indignant orator at a recent political meeting, in refuting an opponent, thundered out: 'Mr. Chairman, I scorn the allegation, and I defy the *alligator*.

A Connecticut school boy has written a composition on the horse, in which he says it is an animal having four legs, 'one at each corner.'

A cotemporary declares that gravity is no more an evidence of wisdom than a paper collar is of a shirt.

A bad marriage is like an electric machine; it makes you dance, and you can't let go.

Life, like war, is a series of mistakes; and he is the best who wins the most splendid victories by the retrieval of mistakes.

After all, a woman's heart is the sweetest thing in the world; it's a perfect honeycombe—full of sells.

When is a lawyer like a donkey? When he is drawing a conveyance.

The People's Press,

(TWENTIETH YEAR.)

A Political and Family Newspaper,
PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY,
AT TWO DOLLARS PER YEAR,
Payable in Advance.

In politics the PRESS is Conservative and will advocate a conciliatory course.—The NEWS department will always be full. AGRICULTURE, the MECHANIC ARTS, the MARKETS, &c., will receive due attention. Carefully selected MISCELLANEOUS READING will always appear in its proper place.—In short, we will spare no pains to make the PEOPLE'S PRESS one of the most welcome visitors to the family circle.

L. V. & E. T. BLUM.

March 7, 1872.

Fancy Goods and Stationery

we have in great variety, such as
A NEW LOT OF

We would call the attention of our friends and customers to the following elegant presentation books;

HUDSON RIVER LEGENDS.
WORLD AT HOME.
PEARLS FROM BRITISH POETS
FOR-GET-ME-NOT,
KEEPSAKE OF FRIENDSHIP.
MEMORY'S GIFT.
RED LINE TENNYSON,
RED LINE LONGFELLOW,
ALBUMS, &c., &c., &c.

At the BOOK STORE.

GLOVES.

Ladies' and Gent's Kid, Silk, and Cotton GLOVES, to which we invite special attention Go to the NOTION AND VARIETY STORE

PFOHL & STOCKTON,

DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS,

Notions, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Groceries, Drugs, Queensware, Hardware, &c., &c., &c.,

SALEM AND WINSTON, N. C.

Highest prices paid for all kinds of Fruits and General Country Produce.

WE ARE NOW RECEIVING one of the largest stocks of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

ever brought to this market.

We buy our goods for cash and defy competition. Persons visiting this market are invited to call and examine our stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere—feeling satisfied that we can please both in quality and price. An examination is all we ask to satisfy any one.

Persons coming from a distance will find a large and convenient Wagon Yard, with sheds and stables at our stores both in Salem and Winston, with accommodations for men, women and children.

April 18, 1872.–16-6m.

BONNETS, HATS AND MILLINERY GOODS

FOR THE SPRING SEASON.

MRS. J. G. DOUTHIT hereby announces to her friends and customers, and the public generally, that she has just received a new supply of Goods for the Spring trade, among which are

FRENCH PATTERN BONNETS,
NEW STYLE SPRING HATS AND BONNETS,
SASHES AND RIBBONS,
FRENCH AND AMERICAN FLOWERS,
LACES AND EDGINGS,
LINEN AND LACE COLLARS,
GLOVES AND HANDKERCHIEF
HOSIERY AND CORSETS,

and a variety of other articles in her line of business, which she intends shall be sold by being offered at such prices as cannot fail to please. Call, examine and judge for yourselves.

☞ **At the Stand one door above V. T. Vogler's Jewelry Store.** ☜

Salem, N. C. March 28, 1872.–13tf.

An Ounce of Prevention is Better than a Pound of Cure

Horse and Cattle Powders.

A SURE PREVENTIVE OF DISEASE.

AT ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE.

PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL
Lettering and Sign Painting
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

NEATLY AND EXPEDITIOUSLY EXECUTED by **JOHN A. VOGLER.**

Salem, N. C., Aug. 4, 1871.

Musical Instruments AT ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE

VIOLINS, GUITARS,
BANJOS, TAMBORINES,
FLUTES, FIFES,
ACCORDIONS.
VIOLIN, GUITAR AND BANJO STRINGS.
Extra Violin

BOWS and HAIR

For Bows, &c., &c., with a good supply of

Perfumery, Soaps & Fancy Articles

W. B. GLENN, ATTORNEY AT LAW,

YADKINVILLE, N. C.,

Will practice in the counties of Yadkin, Stokes, Surry and those adjoining.

Prompt attention given to the collection of claims
3-1y.

ECLECTIC GALLERY OF Fine Steel Engravings

FOR THE

PORTFOLIO, SCRAP-BOOK, FRAMING, or for PURPOSES OF ILLUSTRATION.

Nearly 300 Different Subjects.

COMPRISING

HISTORIANS, POETS, ARTISTS, WARRIORS, EMPERORS, KINGS, STATESMEN, HISTORIC AND IDEAL PICTURES, Etc., Etc.

THESE Engravings have appeared in the ECLECTIC MAGAZINE during the past 25 years. The subjects have been selected with great care on both sides of the Atlantic. They are printed on different sized paper, either small size, 7 by 10, or quarto size, 10 by 12.

PRICE: Small size, 10c.; quarto size, 15c. A specimen of each size and Catalogue sent on receipt of 25c.; and, on receipt of $1, five of each size will be sent. CATALOGUES SENT FREE TO ANY ADDRESS.

E. R. PELTON, PUBLISHER,
31-3t 108, Fulton St., New York.

AGENTS WANTED.—FIFTY TO SEVENTY-FIVE DOLLARS PER WEEK. EASY. UNPRECEDENTED PREMIUMS, GRATIS! WITH

THE CITIZEN & ROUND TABLE,

(Established 1863.)

A magnificent PAIR OF CHROMOS, "THE DEPARTURE" and "RETURN" of THE LIFEBOAT, size 31½ by 17½, from the Oil Paintings of Thos. Brooks, London, drawn under the immediate superintendence of, and printed in colors by Messrs. Armstrong & Co., of Boston, are the largest, most interesting subjects, and the best work of any Premium Chromos. They are worth, at the lowest estimate, TWENTY DOLLARS. The same subjects on steel, printed in black only, are selling rapidly at Fifteen Dollars. Send $3 and secure a pair of these matchless CHROMOS. Sample copies of paper and rates to agents free.

THE CITIZEN AND ROUND TABLE,
No. 32 BEEKMAN ST., (P. O. Box 6764) New York.

R. T. CRAY, ATTORNEY AT LAW,

WINSTON, N. C.,

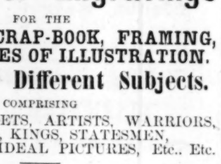
WILL practice in the Courts of Forsyth, and adjoining counties.

☞ Collection of claims promptly attended to.

Jan. 11, 1872. 2-tf.

ESTABLISHED 1827!

THE OLD FRANKLIN PRESS.



PLAIN AND FANCY
BOOK & JOB PRINTING
NEATYL EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE

Building and Alphabet BLOCKS FOR CHILDREN,

at the - - BOOKSTORE

SEWING MACHINES!
A BEAUTIFUL AND PERFECT BUTTON-HOLE.
WONDERFUL!
HAVE YOU SEEN IT?

THE CELEBRATED AMERICAN
BUTTON-HOLE OVER-SEAMING AND COMPLETE FAMILY SEWING MACHINE.
A MARVEL OF COMPLETENESS.

Besides doing all OTHER KINDS OF FAMILY SEWING it makes a beautiful and perfect Button-hole of any size on all fabrics, from the FINEST SWISS to the HEAVIEST BEAVER CLOTH much stronger, neater and more beautiful than by hand.—

Call and examine this
Complete Sewing Machine.

The Company also manufacture and sell the Plain American, (without the Button-hole parts) A beautiful light running Machine, doing all the work except overseaming and making button-holes.

Examine these Remarkable Machines
AT
J. E. MICKEY'S,
SALEM, N. C.

AGENTS wanted in every County in the United States, to sell the *First and only Button-hole and Sewing Machine combined*, that has made its advent in this or any other country. Address AMERICAN BUTTON-HOLE and SEWING MACHINE COMPANY, 1318 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

To the Ladies! Mrs. J. E. MICKEY,

Having just returned from the North, where she has laid in one of the

LARGEST AND BEST SELECTED STOCK
OF
Millinery Goods
AND
NOTIONS,

ever brought to this market.

Having given her personal supervision to the selection, she can assure her customers that she has the

LATEST STYLES
AND
FASHIONS,

and at figures that cannot be under[sold].

DRY GOODS.

We are now receiving a large assortment of

Spring and Summer
Dry Goods, Notions, &c.

HATS AND SHOES.

We have on hand one of the very largest assortment of HATS and SHOES, of all sizes and qualities, to which we invite especial attention.

Ready-Made Clothing

A splendid line of READY-MADE CLOTHING on hand.

Hardware and Queensware.

Our stock of Hardware and Queensware embraces everything in that line, together with a large stock of IRON of all kinds.

Groceries, &c.

We keep constantly on hand a large supply of Groceries, Drugs, Oils, &c.

Tinware and Stoves.

TINWARE by Wholesale and Retail.

STOVES.—A full assortment of Stoves constantly on hand.

Guttering and Tin Roofing.

Guttering, Roofing, Repairing, and all kinds of work in Tin and Sheet Iron done by us.

We keep at all times FLOUR and MEAL of our own make, on hand.

We pay CASH for WAEAT, and exchange Goods for all kinds of Produce.

J. E. MICKEY.
Salem, N. C.

WAGONS.

Two-Horse Wagons always on hand.
April 25th, 1872. 17–tf.

NATIONAL SERIES.

National Primers,
Spellers and Readers.
Dickens and Bulwers Novels,
cheap editions at the **BOOK STORE.**

1872. SPRING ANNOUNCEMENT! 1872.

PATTERSON & CO.,

ARE JUST NOW RECEIVING AN ELEGANT STOCK OF GOODS
COMPRISING A WELL SELECTED ASSORTMENT OF

Dry Goods, Notions, Hats, Boots and Shoes, Groceries
Drugs, Oils, Paints, Dye Stuffs, Hardware, Wooden Ware,
Iron, Steel, Nails. All the latest novelties in
DRESS GOODS, Gent's and Ladies' *SHOES*, and *FANCY GOODS*

FRESH GOODS RECEIVED EVERY WEEK!

Orders prompty attended to, and articles selected with care.

NO TROUBLE SPARED TO PLEASE CUSTOMERS.

Nearly all classes of Goods are higher than usual, but to benefit our present custom, and to extend the area of our trade, we have put our marks **at extremely short profits.**

Country Merchants will find it to their interest to examine our stock for wholesale purchases, especially in the LINES OF

Syrups, Sugars, Coffees, Bacon, Sheetings and *FRIES' GOODS.*

All persons are particularly requested to examine our goods before purchasing elsewhere.

PATTERSON & CO.

Salem, N. C., April 15, 1872.

JUST RECEIVED

At Blickenderfer's
NOTION & VARIETY STORE,
Salem, N. C.,
A LARGE AND VARIED STOCK OF
SPRING AND SUMMER STYLES
OF
FANCY GOODS
AND
NOTIONS.

These goods have been carefully selected to suit this market, embracing many new articles. Thankful for past patronage, the public are respectfully invited to examine the stock before purchasing elsewhere. 17-tf

DOLLY VARDEN

HOSIERY.

LADIES' GENT'S & CHILDREN'S HOSIERY.—A complete line of these goods always on hand at 17-tf] THE NOTION AND VARIETY STORE.

PARASOLS.

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